

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4276. 號五十月三年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

日一初月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HUNTER & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HENDERSON & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSHE, Manila. C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. AD. ANDER, Esq. A. MOLYER, Esq. E. R. BELLON, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. HON. W. KERRICK, Esq. ED. TOLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last. MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEMSEN has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION. ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Under-signed under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will hereafter be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE. Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING on FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant, the Steamer *POWAN* will Run as a Night Boat between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving Hongkong on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m., and CANTON on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c., Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tt

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for China and Japan, for JOSEPH STARKY, LONDON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES. Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary. 137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836. CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr. A. Molyer as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. Molyer, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. o London. Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

ERNEST WASSSELL & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the Police Station, under the name of ERNEST WASSSELL. Hongkong, March 3, 1877. ap1

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications, and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work. The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Municipal Secretary. Penang, Municipal Office, The 21st September, 1876.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong. ESTABLISHED 1853. TH. KOFFER, Proprietor. Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARTHUR ROAD, Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in APRIL. Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Bark "GARIBALDI" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, February 23, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF HANDSOME EUROPEAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 19th March 1877, at Noon, at St. John's Place, The Residence of A. Molyer, Esq.,—

The whole of his Household FURNITURE, comprising: English-made Walnut Cretone Covered Chairs, and Couches, Chiffonier, Marble-top Side Tables, Engravings, Mirrors, Curtains, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Whatnot, Electroplated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Iron Bedsteads, Mahogany Wardrobe with Mirror Front, Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Chests of Drawers, &c., &c., &c.

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by John Broadwood & Sons, London. A Collection of Choice PLANTS in Pots. &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, as usual, and the Furniture will be on view on SATURDAY, the 17th March. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc13

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1877, at Noon,—

Framed Engravings, Cash Boxes, Ivory and Bone Handled Table and Dessert Knives, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Corkscrews, Dolls, Silk Umbrellas. &c., &c., &c.

Paint and Scrubbing Brushes. 6 Fire-proof Iron Safes. 10 casks Soda. White Zinc and Black Paint. &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, March 14, 1877. mc16

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., ON THE SPOT (Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale).

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House." Annual Crown Rent, \$131.40.

And, That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also, That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$185.08, for Inland-Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc23

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874. HENDERSON & Co., MONOPOLY. DEETJEN & Co. Hongkong, February 19, 1877. mc13

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX S. S. "Hesperia." H. PIPER & Co.'s Celebrated CHAMPAGNE: OARTE BLANCHE, OARTE BLANCHE SEC and OARTE DUREE in Quarts and Pints.

Also—The well known OTARD DUREE & Co.'s BRANDY in Cases of 12 qt. Bottles and a Small Lot of MEDOC CLARET in qt. Bottles.

Apply to L. L. BUSH. Hongkong, March 7, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen. Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSHE, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

FOR SALE, AT CANTON.

A STEAM COTTON MILL, well adapted for Working Native COTTON, either NINGPO or TIENTSIN. Capable of Making 3 pleils of Yarn in 12 hours, consisting of—Steam Engine and Boiler 15 Horse Power. Nominal, 1,250 Spindles, 12 Carding and 2 Drawing Machines, 1 Speeder 18 Spindles, 1 Stretcher 60 Spindles, 1 Lap Machine, 1 Cotton Gin, Bobbins, &c., with shafting and Belting Complete. For Further Particulars and Terms of Sale, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

NOW READY.

FUENG-SHUI: or, THE REMINISCEMENTS OF A NATURAL SCIENTIST IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50. BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50. Orders will be received by Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SAIGON. The British Steamer "BENARTY," Capt. J. POTTER, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 17th Instant, at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON. Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc17

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO. The Steamship "HAILONG," Captain ASBURY, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 18th Instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc18

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "PENGUIN," W. C. CORWELL, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 3 p.m. Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 12, 1877. mc20

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. The Steamship "ARRATOUN APCAR," Captain A. B. MACTAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 3 p.m. Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc23

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamer "LOUDOUN CASTLE," expected here on or about the 18th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT.) The 41 British Bark "ORANGE GROVE," LONGVIEW, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 10, 1877. mc18

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "MYSTIC BELLE," PLUMER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "McNEAR," W. TAYLOR, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 12 years 3/3 L. 11 Danish Bark "KORSOR," L. C. GROVE, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "ANGLO SAXON," O. HARRINGTON, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

A 1 British Ship "STAR OF CHINA," BLAKER, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The British Bark "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Captain JOHNSON, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

Notices to Consignees

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenlyon*, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored by the Under-signed at their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 11 a.m., To-morrow. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th Instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 13, 1877. mc20

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. PEI-HO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per S. S. "Indus," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are hereby landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from the time of landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 o'clock p.m. This Day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-signed. Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU FOURY, Agent. Hongkong, March 8, 1877.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 6th, We shall offer the Remainder of our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.
WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very cheap.
LADIES', BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.
FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.
100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMNANTS, comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 28th.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Baker.—Douglas Laprak & Co.
NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Captain D. Bradford.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. F. Wessenberg.—Siemssen & Co.

ADEN BESE, American barque, Captain S. Noyes.—Rosario & Co.

TYBURNIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Golden.—Meyer & Co.

FORMOSA, German 8-m. schooner, Capt. G. Schveer.—Molchers & Co.

WANDERING MINSTER, British barque, Captain Wm. Sivewright.—Siemssen & Co.

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain David Plummer.—Siemssen & Co.

ORANGE GROVE, British barque, Captain A. Longauld.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ROSTIA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

TULOHOGORUM, British schooner, Capt. S. Masson.—Chinese.

PANOLA, American 8-m. schooner, Capt. B. W. Lumb.—Landstein & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "GLENLYON" Captain WALLACE, will leave as above TO-MORROW, the 16th Instant, at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 15, 1877. me16

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "AMOI," G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 16th Inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, March 15, 1877. me16

FOR MANILA.

The Departure of the S. S. "ESMERALDA" is postponed until 3 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 16th Instant.
A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.
Hongkong, March 15, 1877. me16

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and until further notice, Mr ADAM LINT will take Charge of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.
By Order of the Managing Directors, A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 15, 1877. me23

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCISCO M. GONZALEZ is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procuration.
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, March 15, 1877. me22

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU FOUEY, Agent.

Ex Tigre, March 5th, 1877.
U. S. S. Ashuelot, 2 cases Instruments.
Ex Pe-Ho, March 7th, 1877.
Cows, 8 cases Effects.
Ex Onoverbeck, Feb. 10, 1 case Effects.
Hongkong, March 15, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

BRITISH BARQUE PALESTINE, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
MELOHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 15, 1877. me18

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 15, Benary, British steamer, 1119, J. Potter, Amoy March 14, Ballast.—Gibbs, Livingston & Co.
March 15, Norna, British steamer, 606, A. G. Walker, Swatow March 14, General.—Kwok Ahreong.
March 15, Amoy, British steamer, from Canton.

March 15, Palestine, British barque, 608, Serocroft, London Sept. 18, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

March 15, St. Joseph, French barque, 289, Ch. Dumont, Bangkok Feb. 7, General.—O. Mowatt & Co.

March 15, Plinkshire, British steamer, 1243, Th. Anna, Saigon March 9, Rice and General.—CHINESE.

March 15, Hochung, Chinese steamer, 849, R. Petersen, Singapore March 6, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 15, Douglas, for Coast Port.

15, Penedo, for Bangkok.

15, H.M.S. Audacious, for Amoy and Nagasaki.

15, H.M.S. Vigilant, for Amoy and Nagasaki.

15, H.M.S. Midg, for Shanghai.

15, Travancore, for Europe, &c.

CLEARED.

Glenlyon, for Shanghai.

Western Belle, for Manila.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

Wandering Minster, for Takow.

Lydia, for Chetoo.

Zamboanga, for Saigon.

Syringa, for Takow.

Union, for Ho Ho.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Plinkshire, from Saigon, 10 Chinese.

Per Hochung, from Singapore, 308 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Douglas, for Swatow, Mr. W. H. Taylor.

For Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. Craig.

Messrs Furlonger, Corner, Cockrell, and McPherson.

For Foochow, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Graves.

For Canton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves.

For Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves.

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For Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet ANADYR will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 22nd Inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Suez, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *India to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st Inst.—6 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd Inst.—7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters closes.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877. me22

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—The Australian Contract Packet NOR-MANBY, will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 22nd Inst., with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed *via Torres Straits*, or it will be sent *via Galle*.

Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it *via Galle*.

General Post Office, Hongkong, March 14, 1877. me22

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The followings are corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8, Wega, from Hamburg to Chetoo.

Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 23, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 23, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 23, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Dec. 17, Carricks, from London to Hongkong.

Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.

Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.

Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.

Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.

Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.

Dec. 29, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai, (at Singapore, repairing).

Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Shanghai.

Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.

Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 16, Gryfe, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Jan. 25, Viking (str.), from London to China and Japan.

Jan. 26, Agamemnon (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai (left Singapore March 9).

Jan. 31, Radnorshire (str.), from London to China and Japan.

Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FOKER.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Argentine, London Castle (left Singapore March 12).

Stirling Castle.

Sir Lancelot, Helled Will.

City of Aberdeen, Penrit.

Admiral, Enid.

Daphne, Osaka.

Comandante, Albert Victor.

At Liverpool.

Antelope (str.), Glaucon (str.).

C. W. O. O'Connell, A. S. Davis.

Frederick P. Lohfeld, Robert Henderson.

At Glasgow.

Glenagles (str.).

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, March 17:—

5 p.m.—Benary leaves for Saigon.

SUNDAY, March 18:—

Daylight.—Hailong leaves for Coast Ports.

MONDAY, March 19:—

Noon.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr. A. Molver's residence, at St. John's Place.

TUESDAY, March 20:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Penguin leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

3 p.m.—Arragon leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

Goods per Glenlyon undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 22:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Ground, at Queen's Road East.

MONDAY, April 2:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Glenlyon leaves for Shanghai.

Noon.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai.

3 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

5.30 p.m.—Pawan leaves for Canton.

Orange Grove leaves for Takao on this date.

Auction.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Nearly Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW," No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March, 1877.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 6.55 a.m.

BIRTH.

On March 15th, at 6, Alexandra Terrace, Hongkong, the Wife of W. H. HAMMOND, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th March, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Acantho, assisted by the Very Rev.

Challenger which was also lost on a voyage from Australia with a similar cargo. Both these shipwrecked crews were assisted in a brotherly manner by the parish priest, and Don Vicente Molleda. It appears that from Manila a vessel is to start to preserve what can be saved from the ship and to take on board the crew at Laong—*Comerco*, 30th Jan.

Sooloo 23rd January, 1877.—For several days there has been lying at anchor in Sooloo roadstead the British vessel *British* from Singapore with goods, some of which have been sold here. From her Captain, we hear that a Singapore firm is preparing to establish, with six steamers, a line, which, touching at various places, will connect Sooloo, will have Zamboanga or Pollok as final port of call, trade with Mindanao being about to be developed thereby. Should this plan be realized goods will be brought with some profit to us who live in these low latitudes, and we may be advantaged in some measure in the way of communication with Singapore and other places. The *British* left for Borneo on the 14th. The new town of Sooloo is extending westerly. According to the plan drawn by the commander of the engineers the streets are to be ten or twelve metres broad, (metre 3.28 English ft.) the isolated house system being substituted by that of square blocks with two or three holdings to which much land has been attached. The town is increasing in size although building works are not pushed forward with the necessary quickness owing to want of materials and above all of workmen who are remarkably few. Relations with the Moros of the interior of this island and those of the remainder of the Archipelago are improving. As a proof of this the gunboats *Mindanao* and *Manila* have been well received by them during a cruise from the 11th to the 12th instant.—*Straits Times*.

Bangkok.

(Correspondent of Straits Times.)

Feb. 15, 1877.

This out-of-the-way corner of the East seldom gets much notice in your paper, which I suppose is owing to the fact that anything of general importance interesting to the European world, nevertheless a few items of domestic news may not be out of place in some of your readers, who like to know what their neighbours are doing. Since the commencement of the New Year we have had the American Admiral visiting us with his ships, the *Tennessee* and the *Albatross*. The Admiral and his officers did all in their power to show the Siamese how much they regretted and condemned the conduct of their late Consul at this port, and the Siamese, in return, showed the Admiral the most unbounded hospitality. Not only the Siamese, but the private residents of all nations seemed to vie with each other in doing honor to the American representative. The invitations which were showered upon the Admiral and his wife were all accepted in the most cordial manner, and what with breakfasting with one host, a garden party with another, and a ball or social evening party at another place, and this programme carried out for several consecutive days, they must have really had hard work.

The present American Consul is doing the usual amount of sweeping expected from new brooms, and has created a good first impression amongst his own people. Who a short time ago could hardly make sure of their lives or liberty. The Siamese, having their recent experiences fresh in their memories, do not perhaps feel inclined to fall in love at first sight, but they are evidently willing to believe that the present representative of the United States wishes to act honestly. It is reported here that the late American Consul is wanted in the United States, but that at present he cannot be found. The officers of the American ships gave a return party and ball to the Siamese and foreign residents prior to their departure, and the King went some distance to sea in order to witness the gun and torpedo practice on board the *Tennessee*. The whole visit was a success from beginning to end, and Admiral Reynolds deserves the thanks of his countrymen in the East for having had the tact and diplomacy to restore the prestige of his nation not only with the Siamese, but with the representatives of Western nations in the East.

"It never rains but it pours." No sooner had the Americans left Bangkok than we were visited by two Austrian noblemen, one of whom is a nephew of the Emperor of Austria, and we get hints of still greater personages who will probably visit Siam during the course of the "globe-trotting" excursions. It only remains for Mr. T. Cook to get up an excursion party to Siam, Cambodia, Chequai, and Borneo, and he shall have a party one fine morning to find ourselves famous. I hear that Mr. Prentiss Grant is about to visit the East, and that he is to be invited to come here. The Austrian Prince has been nobly entertained, and from the day of his arrival has had a splendid mansion placed at his disposal, with one of the King's brothers for his host. The Prince has made himself quite a favorite with the Siamese, and has met with a reception much warmer than as a stranger, he could have anticipated.

To turn from the festive to the practical, I remark that the rice prospects in Siam have not been so bright for many seasons as they are at present. One would think that as the rice mills in Bangkok are only employed about half the time, there could not be room for more, but, nevertheless, there are two more in course of erection, and another two more ordered. Unless the country is opened out, and more ground placed under cultivation, it is a pity that individuals do not see how the mills can be worked at a profit. However let us hope that the enterprising capitalists will meet with success, and that they may be the means of developing the country's resources, although it is depressing to work for glory only. One spirited Siamese nobleman has gone in largely for a coffee plantation, and most favorable accounts have been received from Europe respecting the quality of his produce. A European has turned his attention to the improvement of the indigo grown here, and after some years of difficulty, begins to see his way clear to get his money back. One of the European Consuls has devoted time and energy to the development of Tobacco, and his manufactured cheroots are perfect Havana in every respect save one, and that one is, that they have not the aroma of Havana cigars. The boxes, labels, and the manner in which they are got up reflect great credit on the proprietor. A more useful and

practical improvement has been made by an Englishman who has introduced machinery for making bricks, tiles, drainage pipes, &c. This, it is hoped, will have an ultimate success, although, like all other innovations, it is beset with difficulties at its commencement. Straw is used to show which way the current runs, and it may not be out of place to remark that the Siamese use European cards for calling or visiting, and for new year congratulations, and that their breakfasts, luncheons and dinners, are all served in European style, with European superintendence. In a few months, Bangkok will be provided with ice at a low cost (so the promoters say) than it is supplied at in Singapore.

A Fancy Dress Ball to which no ladies are invited has for some time formed a part of the Royal Family's new year's festivities, and this custom is carried out with the utmost strictness as to detail of costume. Amidst the whole of these reformations, the young King moves as the guiding power, now advancing the most liberal views for the benefit of his country, and again restraining the impetuosity of those who would copy the vagaries and monstrosities of the Japanese in their ardour for the progress of civilization.

The King is one of the hardest working men in the country, and has his regular office hours the same as any clerk in a Bank. He has recently ordered a Floating Fire Engine from England to protect his people and the shipping in the Port from the ravages which are continually made by this element, consequent on the house being constructed entirely of wood and thatch. In this respect Bangkok will be ahead of Singapore in providing means of assistance in case of fire breaking out on board any ship in the river. This fire engine has been imported by Messrs. Ramsay & Co. of this city, who have had it built to their order to meet the special requirements of the "Eastern Venice" as Bangkok has been poetically described. The fire boat is a novelty in engineering. It is only 32 feet long with a draught of 8 inches, when loaded with coals, men and every apparatus. It is worked or propelled from a paddle situated in the stern of the boat, and can discharge 500 gallons of water per minute to a height of 100 feet, and at a distance of 500 yards from the fire. In the space of half an hour this little boat would be able to deluge any ordinary ship or steamer and sink it effectually.

The New Public Offices which are in course of construction under the superintendence of Mr. Clunio, an architect well-known in Singapore, will be a noble pile of buildings who complete it. It is unfortunate that they are situated in a place where they will be unnoticed by visitors to Bangkok. They are enclosed within the useless and cumbersome walls of the Palace in accordance with Siamese superstition. These walls, in the event of an outbreak, would not only assist the assaulting parties, but would prove a trap from which there would be no escape, for those who were unfortunately within.

The Foreign Minister of Siam has built a handsome mansion in European style on the river bank, which is an ornament to the city and reflects great credit on the architect as well as on the nobleman to whom it belongs.

The King has also made some very valuable additions to his Museum which is thrown freely open to every one. It is superintended by Mr. Alabaster, whose untiring energy in assisting the Siamese in their efforts at improvement, and his never failing courtesy to strangers who visit the Palace are well known to all.

Mr. Alabaster is at present engaged in surveying portions of the Eastern coast of Siam, and constructing a reliable chart, as some dangerous rocks have been reported which are not clearly marked on any existing chart.

The lightboats at the Bar are being regularly and efficiently maintained, and have proved itself a most invaluable boon to ships arriving either by day or night. It is expected that Bangkok will be in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world within twelve months, as the final survey will be completed by the end of April.—*Straits Times*.

A RAMBLE THROUGH KUKIANG.

(Shanghai Courier.)

It being near New Year, the Chinese were busy settling their accounts, busy making purchases and busy doing a thousand other things in connection with the one great yearly event in the life of a Chinaman. Temporary stalls were erected on both sides of the street for the sale of commodities of all kinds, mostly however of a cheap sort. Fathers of families were bargaining for cups of various colors and get up, for their young hopefuls who stood round, eagerly admiring the self-same cups and taking a lesson in the art of bargaining from their paternal relatives, who in the gravest possible manner were cheapening their prospective purchases. Other stalls had pictures of men and animals represented in impossible positions and painted in all the colors of the rainbow. The pictures of the men appear to have been painted to express the different passions of man with the benevolent countenance, others of villainy, &c., according to a foreigner's delineation of such characteristics. One of the pictures put us in mind of a cartoon which appeared in *Fun* a short time since, where Turkey as a tombs is being threatened by Russia. We passed on and heard a howling beggar, a hotting cash in front of the counter of a shop. These beggars came and, and another two more in course of erection, and another two more ordered. Unless the country is opened out, and more ground placed under cultivation, it is a pity that individuals do not see how the mills can be worked at a profit. However let us hope that the enterprising capitalists will meet with success, and that they may be the means of developing the country's resources, although it is depressing to work for glory only. One spirited Siamese nobleman has gone in largely for a coffee plantation, and most favorable accounts have been received from Europe respecting the quality of his produce. A European has turned his attention to the improvement of the indigo grown here, and after some years of difficulty, begins to see his way clear to get his money back. One of the European Consuls has devoted time and energy to the development of Tobacco, and his manufactured cheroots are perfect Havana in every respect save one, and that one is, that they have not the aroma of Havana cigars. The boxes, labels, and the manner in which they are got up reflect great credit on the proprietor. A more useful and

ness artisan works for himself, he works quickly, though such is not the case always, when he is employed by some one else. A little further on we walked into a shop where the inmates were making 1 mps of various sizes, shapes and descriptions, round, square, and oblong, some ornamented with letters and others with pictures of persons, animals, fishes, birds and scenery, and composed of various materials, such as oiled paper, common paper, glass and gourd skins. These lamps also form a portion of a Chinaman's idea of festivity, though they are prominently displayed on all public occasions whether of joy or sorrow. We next saw a cake-shop with all kinds of toothsome good things—from a Chinese standpoint of course—pies and puddings were temptingly displayed, having as an integral component, pieces of savory pork—the Chinaman's delight. Last, a further description would make the reader's mouth water, we retire to observe a butcher's shop. A pig had just been killed and was being cleaned in a tub of hot water just outside the shop while a crowd of admiring youngsters looked on and enjoyed the scene. The butcher himself, after wiping his cleaver on his nether garment, proceeded to serve a customer who had just entered to make a purchase. Pork and coals to the extent of twelve cash changed hands after the former had been carefully weighed.

We strolled on and approached the city, and as we proceeded the mud, beggars, dogs, and pigs increased. Over our heads, across the street, the inn-ten of the shops on either side, we discovered, hanging out their washing to dry, and we were obliged to be very careful to avoid getting drops of water down our backs. However, after considerable dodging, we succeeded and entered the city by the gate nearest the settlement. This gateway is twenty or thirty feet thick, and affords shelter to various classes of people. A fortune-teller was here in all his glory. He wore spectacles, the glasses of which were about an inch and a half in diameter, while the rims were made of a composition resembling brass. He had a tin-plate before him, with paper, ink, pen-brushes, and a few books, and a country bumpkin, to all appearances, was eagerly listening to him. Next to the fortune-teller came vendors of various little nicknacks, the whole value of their stock-in-trade being probably not worth more than a couple of dollars. Close by were hungry folk satisfying the "keen demands of appetite" from a travelling cook-shop the proprietor of which was intently eyeing some commodities which were boiling in his soup kettle or frying pan. We passed on and made our way to the south-west gate. The aspect of the town here was very pretty. The wall is built on rising ground, while between us and it the land was laid out in terraces which were covered with snow. The trees were shining brightly, which gave a glitter to the trees and surroundings. The trees were covered with ice and all looked like thousands of diamonds. The snow here was between two and three feet deep, so we advanced cautiously, as it would have been very unpleasant to tumble into a hole hidden by the drift. Reaching the summit of the wall we made our way along it westward. Outside, the sight was a grand one. Numerous small hillocks, like waves on a troubled sea, covered the ground, so far as the eye could reach, and the mantle of snow was upon them, while at our feet was a lake covered with a thin layer of ice which also sparkled brightly.

We continued our walk till we came abreast of a pagoda outside, and to the north of the city, and close to the river side. We descended by the north gate and made our way to the pagoda; though we several times thought of giving up the attempt owing to the mud, we finally succeeded in reaching the hill on which it stands and found a portion of the Chinese camp on the ground.

We found the pagoda was a very old one, or else it had weathered. It was a seven-story pagoda, but there were no means of getting to the top, for all the inside landings and ladders had disappeared, probably through age and dry rot. We retraced our steps and passed near the cemetery on our left. To our right was a native Customs Station, where they were firing crackers, beating gongs, waving flags, shouting and yelling. We noticed that the waving of flags and the shouting intimated to the passing boats, of which there were many under sail, that they had to go and be overhauled before they would be allowed to proceed further. Between the river and the north gate, the Chinese authorities have commenced constructing an iron-cased fort of which there are several of a similar kind at different points along the banks of the Yang-tze. The one we examined was not far advanced, the wooden portion of it only having been put up. Pockoh poles appeared to be the timber used—not very strong or reliable, one would think, for the Chinese should know best what course they are about. This fort is, in fact, only a pier for four guns; we could not ascertain how many guns it was to be added. Something like the one at Woosung, this fort would be nearly useless. What man-of-war could attack a battery in front while an assassin could be made on the other sides which are almost undefended?

We re-entered the city and near the gate noticed a small crowd of admiring natives gathered round a woman, who with heaving breast, dishevelled hair, and cheeks deadly pale, was feebly hurling invectives at some one in a shop close by, who had probably insulted her, or hurt her feelings, while in her hand she frantically clutched some bricks ready to throw at the object of her abuse should he present himself. A little further on some barbers were shaving and shampooing a number of customers in the open air. We thought of our own comfortable barbers' shops and drew a comparison greatly to the prejudice of the native tonsorial artists.

Our appearance in the city excited the curiosity of the small boys, who followed us, one of them venturing the intelligence that we were "foreign devils," another informed his friends that we were "Jesuit men," while a third called us "Korogues," and a fourth styled us "excellencies." We took it all in good part of course, though with a slight inclination to chaff the first youth for claiming for his relationship to the gentlemen who hobbles about with a cloven hoof. But *hant soit qui malin pense*. Passing along a stone road we came to a hillock, on the summit of which was a Chinese camp surrounded by a wall painted black, giving it rather a gloomy appearance. We did not enter, but simply looked in at the gate from which we could see the interior. All round inside the wall, which was about ten feet high, were the banners

of the "braves," "proudly floating o'er the breeze" or drooping listlessly down. The soldiers' hats were of straw and miserable looking tunements they appeared—mere hovels in fact. We did not feel at all favorably impressed with the place, so went elsewhere. After rambling about a bit we neared the pagoda which is inside the city and near the South Gate. From a distance it looked in good order and repair; on approaching it we found the door to be shut, and on peeping through the bars we discovered that there was no staircase leading to the first floor. We afterwards learnt that a ladder is provided by the priests who have charge of the pagoda, and in consideration of a few cash they will descend to lend the aforesaid ladder for the aforesaid purpose. However, as we did not know this at the time, we had not the opportunity of conferring pecuniary obligation on the shaven headed fraternity, so left the feast of counting the number of steps, and engraving our names in bold characters, high o'er the heads of other adventurous individuals, who had visited the place before us and left their autograph to be handed down to posterity. We were told that this pagoda has been erected within the present decade. In the vicinity, we noticed a temple from which proceeded, at regular intervals, the sound of the harmonious gong. This is kept up day and night. To the left were the premises of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, in connection with which is a girl's school, the pupils numbering about thirty. As we were now near the South Gate we went outside the city and continued our way towards the settlement, which we reached after passing an ice house—the only one in Kukiang—washermen's quarters, pigs, beggars, dogs and mud.

It was quite a relief to get once more into a broad street. We passed by the premises of the Roman Catholic Mission, which with its Church was built in 1878. Father on is the Custom House, while near the centre of the settlement is St. Paul's Church which was erected in 1868 or thereabouts. Further on we came to the creek beyond which is "America." As no bridge connects "America" with China we did not go "o'er the ferry." The water runs down from the hills very rapidly, and the natives have adopted a very ingenious method of crossing. A boat is fastened by a long line to the stern, but to prevent its swinging round another piece of rope is fastened to the long one and attached to the bow. When the men want to go across, the rudder is put "hard over," one side or the other and the force of the current acting upon it sheers the boat over to the opposite bank. In comparison to Shanghai, Kukiang is a small place; there are no large shops or places of business, and the streets are narrow. With respect to beggars, dogs and dirt, the place ought certainly to be awarded to Kukiang, but the settlement itself is a credit to the residents. The principal business of the place is tea and crockery-ware, though at this time of the year the tea is in prospective. We went into a crockery-ware shop and enquired the price of a pair of vases and were told eighteen dollars, so turning round to another man, we enquired the price of another pair, and were informed that eighteen dollars was also the price of this pair; as they were small vases, we refrained from asking what might be the number of dollars they would take for a large pair; so saying "Good morning" we left.

W. R. K.

BARON VON PALM'S INCINERATION.

Some months ago the New York papers daily favoured their readers with full particulars of the most minute and disgusting character as to the sufferings and medical treatment of old "Commodore Vanderbilt," who was then supposed to be on his death-bed [at the time the article was written. He is dead now.] The Commodore is not dead yet and has perhaps only been humoring the popular delusion as to his condition for the sake of hearing what the journals had to say about him, for no sickening details of his illness, but soundless features in his previous life, were freely welcomed for the gratification of public curiosity. Mr. Vanderbilt's obdurate resistance to the fate which had so confidently and kindly been predicted for him has evidently been a great disappointment to many of his countrymen, and the newspapers have given up taking any notice of his continued existence. He has, however, if he desires it, another chance—he is afraid it is his only one—of making himself again an object of interest, and that by dying as soon as possible, and leaving directions for having his body cremated, or as the American phrase is indeliberate. A certain Joseph Henry Louis Charles, Baron von Palm, Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of St. John of Malta, has just taken this course, and even in the midst of the present political excitement in the United States, has obtained since his death a large share of public attention. The Baron was or gave out that he was a Russian nobleman; he had travelled much, and finally settled in the United States, having become a devoted disciple of the Theosophical Society of New York, to the President of which, Colonel Olcott, he has left by will all his property, including a number of castles in various countries, the title-deeds of which are somehow missing. He died in May last, and an autopsy showed, it is said, that he had been suffering from a hopeless complication of diseases, and that it was marvellous he had lived so long. The body was then embalmed, and a curious funeral service was held over it in the Masonic Temple. Afterwards, however, either because of directions left by the deceased, or by the resolution of the persons who had charge of the corpse, it was arranged that it should be burned at Washington, not the capital of the Union, but a small town in Pennsylvania, which has it seems, a town-hall, a State University, a soldiers' monument, and a railway-station, but has never before had an opportunity of enjoying any great public excitement. Indeed, even the ceremonies connected with the final disposal of the Baron in his mortal form do not appear to have excited it very much, though they are deemed worthy of being reported in minute detail by the New York journals. Each heading as "A Theosophical Feast," "Honors of Cremation," "The Baron's Duty Done," and so on, but the New York Times deals with it seriously. The "Crematory" is, we learn, a small brick building, about thirty feet square, and costing not more than 1,600 dollars, including the furnace. It consists of only two chambers, one a reception-room, and the other a furnace. The reception-room is very quickly

and simply furnished with a few wooden chairs, a movable wooden catafalque, and a columbanium, closely resembling a book-case, with shelves and glass windows, which is intended for the temporary reception of the ashes of the incinerated ones. The furnace is constructed on the Martin-Seimens principle, and consists of a brick and fire-brick structure, ten feet long, six wide, and six high, inclosing a fire-clay retort of semi-cylindrical shape, large enough for a human body, which can easily be raised to a white heat by a small hand-worked fan-blast, and has flues for carrying off any gases which may be generated within. The "invited guests," who, such was the world-wide interest of the event, included "a large delegation of newspaper Correspondents from all parts, even from England, France, and Germany," arrived at eight o'clock in the morning, and found outside the crematory a "noisy pushing crowd of the young women and men of the place," who are described as coarse in their ideas and conduct, and making many a brutal joke concerning the dead man, to the disgust of the more respectable visitors. All who were admitted, after a hasty glance at the "shrouded corpse," paid a visit to the reception-room, and then returned to the crematory, and joined in a discussion as to the condition of the body, which the Correspondents thought rather unpleasant. The cloth was removed from the face, and it was observed that the lips were shrunken, the sockets of the eyes empty, the eyeballs having sunk, and the skin, which had been treated with embalming powder, still in a certain degree pliable, like softened leather. In fact, "the mummifying process," which had first been tried, was only half-completed, and would, in the opinion of the writer, have required six months more to carry it out thoroughly.

It must be admitted that the Correspondent did his best to put before his readers the nasty aspects of this exhibition. "The colour of the flesh," he records, "adds greatly to the painful appearance of the face. The best impression that I can give of it is that it resembles very much the shade of a pink pluck that has become decayed without losing all its bloom. Although artificial decoration was undoubtedly going on, the flesh seemed still to be full of the virus of decomposition." He tells us that he was painfully struck by the levity, not only of the crowd outside, but of some of the limited number of invited guests, "who seemed to regard the remains of the Baron with as little feeling as ordinary wedding parties regard the bridegroom." Some of the Baron's more sympathetic friends, however, had showered on the body roses and other flowers; and it is mentioned as a practical detail that the winding-sheet was thoroughly saturated with alum, to prevent it from blazing when the wearer was thrust into the furnace. The Correspondent looked at the matter from a strictly practical point of view, for he mentions that at first he was afraid the fire was not kept up enough, and that "the body would be slowly baked to a crisp instead of being properly incinerated, which would apparently have been a great disappointment to his experimental friends." He was also apparently charmed with the quiet, business-like style in which the process was conducted. There were "no religious services, no addresses, no music, no climes such as would have thrown solemnity over the occasion. There was not one iota of ceremony. Everything was done as business-like as possible." The retort containing the body was slid into the furnace, head foremost; and, as it reached the further end, some evergreen which had been placed round the head burst into a blaze, and were quickly consumed. The writer, in spite of his business-like predilections, seems to have thought this a very neat and artistic feature; "the flowers," he says, "formed, as it were, a crown of glory for the dead man."

The door of the retort was then closed, and screwed up tight, and the heat was quickly increased. The Correspondent seems from this moment to have kept his eye pretty steadily at the little peep-hole which allowed a sight of the retort; at first nothing could be seen, on account of the steam, but he had the satisfaction before long of "plainly detecting the odour of burning flesh," though it was not so strong as he expected, and "was soon lost in the more pungent odour of the aromatic." Later on he noticed that the retort "presented the appearance of a radiant solar disc of a very warm rather than brilliant colour," and every flower and evergreen was reduced to a red-hot ash condition, though retaining its shape. At the same time, he could see that the alum-soaked winding-sheet still enfolded the body; a fact which answers, he suggests, "one of the avowed objections to cremation," the indecorous exhibition of the body. It may be thought, however, that the most natural way of meeting this difficulty would have been by not allowing a peep-hole for the gratification of morbid and indecent curiosity. Soon after this the shroud began to be charred at the head, "all were rejoiced to see that the heat was increasing rapidly," and that their dear friend was being done, not a crisp, but completely to a turn. Just at this moment a remarkable muscular action of the corpse occurred, almost, it is said, amounting to a phenomenon, though it was capable of easy explanation. The left hand rose, with the fingers pointing upwards, no doubt under the influence of muscular contraction under fire. An hour later the body presented the appearance of absolute incandescence, and looked red-hot. As the retort continued to become hotter, "the rays mist assumed a golden tinge," and the soles of the feet gradually assumed a certain transparency similar in character, but more luminous, to the appearance of the hand when the fingers are held between the eye and a brilliant light. When the body had been in the furnace for about two hours and a half, the cremation was announced to be practically completed. It seemed that a previous experiment had been made with sheep, but the human body grizzled faster. In spite of the blistering and painful heat of the furnace, the Correspondent still applied his eye to the peep-hole, and watched the gradual subsidence of the corpse, into ashes, "a glowing mass of white light and intense heat." The cremation was kept up altogether for four hours, and the Correspondent, who is not without a certain sensitiveness, congratulated himself that "one very unpleasant contingency was avoided by the previous removal of the fluids from the body," otherwise it would, it seems, have exploded. "The question of cremation is, however," it is remarked, "still affected by the, to loving relatives, objectionable feature" of a possibility of this contingency occurring in other cases. At noon the fireman began to draw the fire, the vent-hole was closed up, and the furnace and Baron von Palm were left to quietly cool off by themselves.

The ashes were afterwards placed in an ancient Hindu burial urn. The Correspondent thinks it may interest some people to know that the direct outlay for the cremation was forty bushels of Coke, at four cents a bushel, and thirty-four hours' labour, at sixteen cents an hour—total, seven dollars and four cents.

This is only the second case of cremation known in modern days in America, the first being that of a planter named Laurens, in South Carolina, who some fifty years ago made it a condition with his heirs that his body should be burned. Accordingly, this was done after the ancient method, the open air upon a pile of wood. The circumstance, it appears, raised much discussion at the time, and was "generally condemned as being a revival of the pagan precedent." Now, however, "it is defended by the highest medical authority in the interest of the living"; and Dr. Le Moynes, who undertook the incineration of Baron von Palm at his own expense, and without fees, "so that this method of disposing of the dead shall be within reach of the poorest people," says he has received applications to see the burning from a number of persons sufficient to fill the two largest halls in the town where his "crematory" is. It would appear that the weak side of American character is in the disposition to admire, or at least to take an interest in whatever establishes a sensational novelty, as has been seen in the cases of Flat Tread, Beecher, and others; and it will be interesting to observe how far the fascination of this new method of sepulture is likely to make it popular in America. There is indeed an attraction for a certain class of minds, or perhaps we should say natures, in following out to the last point the process of destruction by which our mortal burdens are disposed of, and keeping an eye on the various phases of colour and incandescence on the part of a corpse cremated in a furnace is possibly more interesting than the ordinary details of a funeral. The absence of any religious emotion or ceremony would also recommend this "business-like" system to another class. Whether the probability of there being a graphic and popular account of the appearance of the body under this system of combustion in the newspapers will be likely to multiply votaries in America remains to be seen; but it is perhaps not going too far to assume that such tastes do not prevail over here, and that the prospect of a card containing five pictures of so-called Chinese life, tended to represent the vast establishments for the manufacture of Horniman's Pure Tea at and near Shanghai. The first scene is that of an extensive tea-plantation, where the plant is being cultivated over acres of undulating land. In the background are high mountains, in the foreground are waving palm-trees, while in the middle distance rises a lofty pagoda, surrounded by Chinese houses. This precious picture is labelled "Cultivating Tea on Horniman's Plantation at Shanghai"—from a photograph. If people must lie for their living it is a pity that they should do so so clumsily; and we should recommend Messrs. Horniman next time they issue their advertisements, to place the scene of their establishment in some district where tea is grown, where there are mountains and palm-trees (I), and where pagodas at any rate do exist. The partners of this enterprising firm must be ignorant of geography as Hotentots. In another scene we are introduced to a portly foreigner with a pug nose round his hat, sitting at a table talking energetically to a coolie; and this is said to represent "Testing and Buying Horniman's Tea." The last picture however is the best of all. Here we find ourselves on a strip of desert skirting the sea, with camels carrying huge burdens of what look like square handboxes, apparently for shipment on board a junk; and this if you please, represents "Chinese shipping Horniman's Tea to England." It would be difficult to give adequate expression to the disgust which such a wretched imposition as this inspires. Thousands of unsophisticated old ladies in England no doubt really believe that these preposterous conglomerations of camels, palm-trees, deserts, mountains and pagodas are faithful representations of Shanghai scenery, and that Messrs. Horniman & Co. actually possess a gigantic tea-plantation in Shanghai. We therefore assure all into whose hands this may fall that the whole thing is a gratuitous and baseless fabrication, and that Messrs. Horniman & Co. ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves for condescending to such a piece of miserable quackery and imposture.—*Courier*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 15, 1877.

OPU M.—New Patna, cash...	568 3/4
New Benares, cash...	548
New Malwa, cash...	555
credit...	560
Allowance Teals, 24 x 48	
Old Malwa, cash...	580
credit...	585
Allowance Teals, 32 x 48	

Exchange.

Bank, on demand...	8/11
" 30 days' sight...	8/11 1/2
" 60 days' sight...	8/11 1/2
" 90 days' sight...	8/11 1/2
Credit...	8/11 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight...	4/0
Bombay...	228
Calcutta...	223
Shanghai, demand...	72 1/2
" 30 days' sight...	72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B...	9 1/2
Mexican...	2 1/2
Gold Leaf...	25/7 1/2
English Sovereigns...	5/0 1/2
Australian Sovereigns...	5/0 1/2
Discount...	7/4 1/2

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 27	
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., 525 x div.	
China Fire Ins. Co., 150	
China Traders Ins. Co., 25,000	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, 250	
Chinese Insurance Co., 250	
Nankai China Ins. Co., 210	
Yongtze Ins. Association, 110	
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 40	
H. K. C. & M. S. Boat Co., 112	
Shanghai Steam N. Co., 112	
Hongkong Hotel Co., 525 x div.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, 525	

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Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

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For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

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MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Profits contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

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Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

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Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

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Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 24, 1868.

MAILS.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 19th March. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 20, 1877. m20

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

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Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 1st Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877. ap2

Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul, G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

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No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

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TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, Peking, Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places where Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:

Macao.—Man Chun Shop.

Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohui Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Leong Hong.

Amy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kok Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Ohui Sing Ho, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sing Kee Shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches, and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

Vol. V, No. 3

Annual Subscription, postage included,

\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)

Establishment of American Trade at Canton.

Chinese Intercommence with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)

The Baster's Song.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—Validity of Chinese Marriages. Money Loan Associations. Bean Cake as a Mixture. Pidgin English.

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Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

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8vo. pp. 618. With 20 MAPS and PLANS.

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In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT PERSONS, a record of the most notable PRACICES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a complete Index at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR OHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

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Governor of HONGKONG;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA,

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Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

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Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

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Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

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Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

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Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 10, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Patna Elephant, 1000.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 160 140

Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 160 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 90 80

" Steak, 160 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 160 140

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, catty